

CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDE, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 15th February, 1879.

POLITICAL.

THE *Oudh Akhbār* of the 12th February, in regard to the controversy that is going on in the columns of the *Pioneer* regarding the treatment of Natives by Europeans, remarks that Dooma Deysi has exaggerated the facts. However, such controversies may be considered to be useful. Dooma Deysi lays the greater part of the blame on Englishmen, but he is mistaken. No ruling race ever treated a subject race with greater kindness and generosity than the English treat the Natives. Englishmen who live in India may be divided into two classes, namely, officials and merchants. Although the European officials have heavy and responsible duties to perform, and are very busy, they are always anxious to promote social intercourse with the Natives. The conduct of Englishmen is generally free from blame. Whenever, there is any show of incivility on the part of an Englishman towards a Native, there is generally some cause for it. Even supposing that the

Circulation,
719 copies.

Natives and Europeans.

conduct of some Englishmen is objectionable, the charge cannot apply to the whole English nation. The social policy of European officers is based on political considerations. Our thoughts and ideas are not yet elevated enough to appreciate the merits of that policy. As regards the English merchants and traders in India, the Natives are generally satisfied with their conduct. If the Native nobility and gentry aspire to a social equality with Englishmen, they should reform their social habits and manners in accordance with western ideas. Thank Heaven that some of our countrymen have already begun to improve their manners and habits of life in a manner which is calculated to promote social intercourse between the Natives and Europeans. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the controversy regarding the treatment of Natives by Europeans will make both Europeans and Natives acquainted with their respective shortcomings.

Circulation,
154 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 11th February, in regard to the impropriety of conduct of Maharaja Scindhia at the late Chapter of the Star of India, argues that the impropriety was not due to pride, as has been imagined by some Anglo-Indian papers, but probably to an ignorance on the part of the Maharaja of the rules to be observed on the occasion. His officers did not perhaps fully explain to him the programme. It is true that he at first sat down before the Viceroy had taken his seat. But when he remembered that he should not have sat, he stood up, and when the Viceroy had taken his seat he also sat down. He forgot that he should have waited until his name had been called out. There is also another fact which confirms the view we have taken of the matter, and proves that the officers of the Maharaja had not taken sufficient pains to prepare him for the occasion. Four beautiful children, who were very handsomely dressed, held the skirts of the Viceroy and Sir

John Strachey, but the Maharaja instead of having two beautiful Maratha children, specially decorated for the occasion, had two men of his retinue in their ordinary dress as his pages.

The *Mitra Bilas* of the 10th February says that the Indian press is divided on the question of the cost of the war. The native papers contend that India is a poor country, and is also suffering from famine at present, and, therefore, should not be saddled with the cost of the war; while, on the other hand, the Anglo-Indian journalists say that India is the richest country in Asia, and that there appears to be no reason why she should not be able to pay for the war. Now the question is whose opinion is entitled to greater weight. The editors of Anglo-Indian papers are Englishmen. They perhaps had not even a cottage in England, but here they live in magnificent houses. They had to subsist on vegetables and herbs in England, but here they eat most delicious food every day. In short, they are a thousand times better off in India than they were in England. They believe that the natives are also rich and happy like themselves. Surely they are not the proper persons to form a correct estimate of the condition of the natives. They would be able to realise the miseries of the people if they had to support themselves and their families with a monthly income of Rs. 5. It is to be regretted that in spite of all this the Government always favourably listens to them, and turns a deaf ear to the native journalists.

Circulation,
150 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Pramod Sindhu*, Amraoti, of the 10th February, referring to the rules which have lately been prescribed by the Bombay Government to facilitate the admission of University-men to the subordinate executive service, argues that the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts

Circulation,
155 copies.

should also prescribe some rules to facilitate the admission of University-men and the public service certificate-holders into the public service in Berar. There are now four or five men in Berar who have passed the B. A. examination. There seems to be no reason why they should not be appointed tahsildars on probation. True, they are at present not acquainted with the routine of the office of tahsildar, but they will learn it in an extremely short time, and when they have once mastered it they will make good public servants.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* of the 8th February, in continuation of its previous article on the causes of the poverty of India (*vide* the *Selections* for the week ending the 8th February, 1879, pages 104 and 105), states that of all the reforms introduced by the British in India the most important one is the spread of education. There may be now at least three or four men in every town or village who can read and write vernacular, if not English. Great benefit has accrued both to the Government and the people from the establishment of the Thomason Civil Engineering College and the Agra Medical School. However, these institutions have proved more beneficial to the Government than to the people. Had these institutions not been established, the work which is now done by an overseer and a native doctor for twenty rupees a month would have to be done by an assistant engineer and an assistant surgeon respectively for two hundred rupees a month. It is difficult to correctly estimate the effect of the spread of education upon the material condition of the people. The number of men in the public service, belonging to the lower classes of the community, such as oilmen, barbers, washermen, &c., is almost equal to those belonging to the higher classes. It is by means of education that the son of a barber or oilman aspires to the office of munsif or tahsildar. Thus the chief benefit which the country has obtained from the spread of education is that some men belonging to the lowest classes

are now getting large salaries, and possess great power and authority. But the spread of education in India has also produced some evil results, which we will discuss in our next issue.

The *Hindi Pradip* of the 1st February, received on the 12th idem, in regard to the dismissal of Pandit Har Sahai's case. of Pandit Har Sahai, remarks: Is this

Circulation,
180 copies.

what is meant by justice? It is well known that the conduct of Natives towards Europeans is marked with great humility. It is impossible to conceive that Pandit Har Sahai assaulted Mr. Saunders without provocation. The High Court has dismissed Pandit Har Sahai from the public service, while Mr. Saunders has received no punishment. Under these circumstances the Natives are naturally disposed to fancy that the High Court has decided the case solely on the evidence of Mr. Saunders without making an inquiry into his own guilt. This show of partiality on the part of the High Court will have the effect of alienating the hearts of all the loyal and faithful Native servants of the Government.

The same paper praises the Hon'ble C. A. Turner, for his ability and justice, and expresses regret at his departure from these provinces. Mr. Turner, says the writer, was always anxious to dispense impartial justice. He was quite opposed to the dismissal of Pandit Har Sahai. The scheme of appointing a Native Judge to the Allahabad High Court has long been under the consideration of the Government. The vacancy created by the departure of Mr. Turner affords a good opportunity to give effect to that scheme. The experiment has already proved successful in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Circulation,
180 copies.

The same paper complains of the mismanagement of the late examination of pleaders held at Allahabad in January last. The candidates for the lower grades of pleaders had to sit on mats, and to bear the threats of chaprasis and

Circulation,
180 copies.

The late examination of
pleaders held at Allahabad
in January last.

guards. The dishonest men among them were also able to use unfair means on the payment of small bribes. In fact, some guards and examinees were detected in using unfair means, and consequently expelled from the examination. To prevent any further use of unfair means, care should be taken that the marks given to the candidates by the examiners are not tampered with.

The *Berar Mitra* of the 11th February, in continuation of the article which was noticed in the *Selections* for the week ending the 8th February, 1879, page 100, remarks: Men under the pressure of want do not hesitate to disturb the peace. The frequent robberies committed at Sholapur and Thana confirm the truth of our remarks. Hence it is obvious that the stability of the Empire depends upon the prosperity of the people, and that the poverty of the people is a great political danger. As the people now live from hand-to-mouth, great distress prevails among them in time of scarcity. To improve their condition it is necessary that the public burdens should be reduced. But no retrenchment of taxation is possible without a retrenchment of the public expenditure. The burdens on the agricultural classes should be first reduced, and a permanent settlement introduced in the province. The Famine Commission should take this matter into its favourable consideration.

(The above article is a reprint from the *Shiwaji*, a Marathi newspaper of Poona.)

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbār* of the 9th February says that it is the duty of every Government servant to carry out the orders of the Government with leniency, so that the Government may not be made unpopular with the people. The masses do not judge of an order of the Government on its own merits, but by the severity or the leniency with which it is enforced by the subordinate

officers. If it is executed with severity, the people consider the Government to be oppressive. The high officers should exercise a strict check over their over-zealous subordinates. When a collector or commissioner goes on tour in the interior of his district, he should not only see whether the tahsildars have collected the revenue and the license tax to the full extent, but also that the collection has not pressed severely upon the people. The writer then proceeds to say that the Anglo-Indian journalists who advise the Government to realise the cost of the Kabul war from India are not its true well-wishers. The country is already suffering from an over-taxation, and any accession to its burdens will accelerate its ruin. The interests of the people and the Government being identical, any scheme which is calculated to increase the poverty of the people is also prejudicial to the Government.

The same paper complains that as the munsarim of the judge's office at Gházipur is an avaricious man, the suitors are exposed to a great deal of unnecessary trouble and expense in obtaining copies of documents from the office. The clerk who grants copies of documents is brother to the munsif of Gházipur, and, therefore, he fearlessly practises illegal extortion.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Nasimi Agra* of the 10th February says : A Bengali pleader had occasion to go to the court of the joint magistrate of Balia at Gházipur. When he arrived at the door, the chaprasi asked him to put off his shoes. He had English shoes on at the time. He was at first in doubt whether the chaprasi was acting on his own responsibility or under orders from the joint magistrate, but when he was convinced that it was the order of the joint magistrate that no man should enter the court with his shoes

Circulation,
150 copies.

on, he obeyed the order, so that the interests of his client might not suffer. But when he had an occasion to go to the joint magistrate's court for the second time, and was again obliged to put off his shoes, he protested against the order in question, and requested that it should be repealed. The joint magistrate became angry with him, and threatened to fine him for contempt of court. On this he left the court. He has now submitted a petition to the High Court charging the joint magistrate with contempt of himself and of the profession he practises. The High Court has called for a report from the joint magistrate. The *Nasimi Agra* then proceeds to remark that the pleader was very fortunate that he was only threatened by the joint magistrate. The European officers are in the habit of placing shoes on the heads of natives in such cases. As regards the report that has been called for by the High Court, a demi-official letter from the joint magistrate to the High Court will set the matter at rest. It is surprising that young European officers, although they have received a good education, are always ready to dishonor the natives. It is really wonderful that they do not respect even English shoes.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The same paper argues that the absolute freedom granted to women by the Indian law is very mischievous. If a woman is guilty of fornication, her husband may with great difficulty and expense obtain a decree against the seducer for damages, but the law provides no punishment for her. The freedom of women leads to a great deal of violent crime. When the conduct of a woman is bad, her husband or guardian takes the law into his own hands, and punishes her, as the law would not assist him in exercising a check over her. The freedom of women also encourages adultery which is calculated to affect both the physique and the moral condition of the people.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 8th February, writing from Batala, Gurdaspur (Panjab), complains that great popular distress prevails at Batala owing to the scarcity of food. About a third part of the inhabitants of the town scarcely have even one full meal every day. Dreadful scenes of distress are to be witnessed in the town. Starving children cry for food before their poor parents. As Batala is a small town, there is no large factory here which might provide labour to numbers of men. A large number of poor men belonging to the respectable classes are starving. They feel shame in begging alms, and have no means of earning a livelihood. Fortunately the Revd. Mr. Baring has started a relief work in Anarkali from the 1st of February. On the first day only three men were employed on the relief work. In three days the number rose to four hundred, and is rising every day. Now it remains to be seen to what extent the numbers rise still further, and how long the Revd. Mr. Baring is able to support them. The people are sadly in want of employment, and the timely provision of labour by Government will save them from perishing from starvation. A scheme for the construction of a railroad in this part of the country, and a drainage scheme for Batala, are believed to be under the consideration of the Government for some time. Either of these projects may be put in hand to provide labour to the poor, if not, the Government should open some other relief work.

Circulation,
260 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* of the 8th February argues that the people in Oudh are now in a very wretched condition. Under the Moghal rule in India the landholders had not to pay more than the fifth part of the produce at the utmost. But this is not the case at present, and, therefore, agriculture has ceased to be a profitable industry in India. Since the annexation of Oudh both the civil and military services have been monopolised by

The miserable condition
of the people in Oudh.

Circulation,
135 copies.

Europeans. The inhabitants of Oudh are also backward in trade and art compared with the inhabitants of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, because under the old *régime* thousands of men depended on public service as a means of earning their livelihood, and neglected trade and the industrial arts. Many rich families were reduced to a state of beggary during the late mutiny. The writer then proceeds to say that the people suffered severely from the scarcity of food last year. The levy of the license tax has aggravated their miseries. Unfortunately prices have again begun to rise like last year. The rise of prices this year is attributable to the large purchase of grain by the Government for the Kabul expedition. The Kabul war is said to have been undertaken for the protection of India against the Russian invasion. But the war has led to a scarcity of food, which is a source of immense distress to the people. The only hope of preserving the lives of the poorer classes now lies in the early termination of the war.

Circulation,
260 copies.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 8th February says that the district officers usually visit the interior of their respective districts in the cold weather. This tour system was originally instituted with the object that the district officers might personally see the condition of the people who live at a distance from the headquarters, and that justice might be placed within easy reach of them at least once in the year. But it is to be regretted that in practise this noble object has been defeated, and the tours of the district officers have proved a real misfortune to the people. A friend lately described to us the hardships to which the people are subjected by these official tours, in the following way: When the camp of the magistrate is to be removed from one place to another the tahsildar's chaprasi collects forty or fifty *culis* and compels them to carry the camp equipage. On reaching the place of destination they have to erect the tents and

watch the camp at night. They are treated as beasts of burden by the domestic servants of the magistrate. The magistrate's *khansama* requires milk to prepare tea for his master, and asks the tahsildar's chaprasi to bring ten milch cows to him. Now it is easy to imagine how the chaprasi procures ten milch cows for the *khansama*. The *khansama* then begins to cry for butter and eggs, and the chaprasi procures those articles in the same way. In short all things are provided for the magistrate's camp, and either no payment for them is made at all, or the money is pocketed by his domestic servants. In the face of this state of things the people cannot be expected to like the official tours. There is no doubt that a great deal may be also said in defence of the present state of things. The officials might contend that the people should consider them as their guests while on tour. A zamindar once asked an official for the price of the grass and wood the former had supplied to the latter. The latter replied that if the zamindar's son-in-law were his (zamindar's) guest any day, would he demand the price of food from him? Though the reply of the official looks unpleasant, but there is some truth in it. However, it should be remembered that no man can compel his father-in-law to provide food for him. If the people supply grass and wood for the use of the magistrate of their own accord no one would object to it, but it is undoubtedly objectionable to extort any thing from them through the tahsildar's chaprasi. If the people obtained the benefits which the official tours are calculated to bestow upon them, they would even put up with this oppression.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* then quotes an extract from the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta, in which the writer complains that the consideration which influences the officers in the selection of their encamping grounds is the abundance of game and not the convenience of petitioners, and that the

petitioners have to follow them from place to place to their great inconvenience and loss.

Circulation,
260 copies.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 8th February, writing from Gurdaspur (Panjab), complains that the way in which Mir Hidayat Ali, extra assistant commissioner, Gurdaspur, is at present performing his tour in the interior of the district is a source of great inconvenience and trouble to the suitors. Mir Hidayat Ali marches from Gurdaspur to Kalanor, from Kalanor to Srigobindpur, and from Srigobindpur to Pathankot. He has got good horses and good carriages with him, and, therefore, he can traverse long distances in one day. But how is it possible for the poor petitioners to keep pace with him in his marches? It frequently happens that when he is at Shakargarh, his *amla* are at Dinanagar, and the suitors at Kalanor. Is this what is meant by a tour? We hope that our able commissioner, Mr. Perkins, will take the matter into his favourable consideration, and remove the complaints of the suitors.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Berar Samachar* of the 9th February protests against the killing of kine for the use of their flesh. The writer argues that cows and oxen are very useful animals, specially for agricultural purposes. As agriculture is the chief industry of India, and oxen are essential for cultivating land, they are considered as objects of worship by the Hindus. But the use of beef as an article of food by the Europeans and Musalmans leads to the killing of a large number of cows and oxen every day. If the killing of kine continues at this rate there will soon be a scarcity of plough-cattle in India, and agriculture will seriously suffer. The writer is glad to state that the inhabitants of Calcutta will shortly hold a meeting at the Town Hall to consider the question of memorialising the

Government of India praying that the killing of kine may be prohibited for the future.

EDUCATION.

The *Shola' Tar* of the 11th February makes almost the same remarks on the question of the admission of the children of dancing-girls to schools that have been made by the *Kashi Patrika* (*vide* the *Selections* for the week ending the 8th February, 1879, page 108).

Circulation,
275 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Berar Mitra* of the 11th February, in its local news column, states that a few Panjabi merchants have opened a shop for the sale of cloth at Elichpur. They distribute cloth among the poor peasants, and demand no immediate payment. The writer does not know what the motive of the merchants is.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* of the 7th February, in its local news column, states that there has been no fall of rain in Moradabad. Prices are rising every day. Wheat sells at nine *seers* and *juar* (millet) at twelve *seers* the rupee. The people are in great anxiety.

Circulation,
90 copies.

The same paper states that a (European) soldier accidentally shot a native of the *julaha* caste while firing at a game.

Circulation,
90 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip*, Allahabad, of the 1st February, received on the 12th idem, referring to the article in its January number on the levy of a house tax by the municipal committee of Allahabad (*vide* the *Selections* for the week end-

Circulation,
180 copies.

ing the 11th January, 1879, page 31), remarks that the rumour was unfounded, and assures the inhabitants of Allahabad that the committee has no intention of levying the tax.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind*, Amritsar, of the 8th February, says:

The removal of a portion of the Library from the Town Hall to the Rambagh, Amritsar.

We beg to direct the attention of the Hon'ble Robert Eyles Egerton to a recent resolution of our local municipal committee. The committee has passed a resolution, to the effect that a portion of the Library at the Town Hall, which is situated near the Government school and in the centre of the city, should be removed to the Rambagh, on the ground that the Town Hall is distant from the civil station, and that European gentlemen do not like to sit at the same table in the Library with Natives. The Library is supported by municipal funds, and, therefore, the convenience of the Natives should be consulted before that of Europeans. It will be considerably more inconvenient to the Natives to go to the Rambagh, which is situated at a great distance from the city, than it is to the Europeans to go to the Town Hall, because the latter have good carriages, and can easily go wherever they like. As regards the prejudice of the Europeans against sitting with the Natives in the same Library room, it was impolitic even to ventilate it, to say nothing of showing deference to it. When it is the earnest wish of the Government to remove this evil prejudice from the minds of Europeans, it is unwise to do anything which is calculated to strengthen it.

Circulation,
719 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 14th February says that the failure of several banks in England has

The need of contributing subscriptions for the relief of the distressed people in England.

considerably affected English trade, and that, therefore, a large number of men have been thrown out of employment and are in great distress. The well-to-do classes of the Natives should contribute subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers in England. It will

be remembered that the English people also rendered relief to our countrymen during the late Madras famine. The rendering of relief by one country to the other in time of distress will tend to promote sympathy between the two countries.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 11th February publishes a long article in verse in which the writer ridicules the Anglicised school of Musalmans. The writer charges the Anglicised Musalmans with an excessive love of spirituous liquors, and refers to the European habits and manners which they have adopted.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The same paper states that in a city, entitled "Never be Idle," a number of Bills were introduced before the Legislative Council. The Bills were as follows :—Carriage Bill, Bill for the Destruction of Musquitoes, Bill for the Regulation of the Use of Air, &c. The writer obviously ridicules unnecessary legislation by the Indian Legislature.

Circulation,
400 copies.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Asf-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Faqir Muhammad,	Feb. 7th & 10th...	1879.	575 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbār</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khwaja Usaf Ali,	7th	9th	135 "
3 <i>Akbār-i-Ālam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	8th	10th	100 "
4 <i>Akbār-i-Au</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	12th	15th	1,050 copies (including 360 copies taken by Govt.)
5 <i>Akbār-i-Tamannāi</i> ,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	"	13th	112 copies.
6 <i>Akmal-ul-Akbār</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din	11th	15th	100 "
7 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Engliah.	Bi-weekly	Sheikh Alim-ulla,	8th & 11th,	10th & 13th respectively,	254 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
8 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	8th	10th	135 copies.
9 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjāb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	"	7th	"	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
10 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akbār</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	11th	14th	100 copies.
11 <i>Benares Akhbār</i>	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Bishwa Nath Bhutt,	6th	10th	77 "
12 <i>Berār Mitr</i>	Ellichpur,	Marathi	Ditto	Eknath Sakha Ram,	11th	14th	"
13 <i>Berār Samāchār</i>	Akola	Ditto	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	9th	12th	250 "
14 <i>Bhārat Bandhā</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-Engliah.	Ditto	Tota Ram	14th	15th	150 "
15 <i>Dabdabah Qaisri</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Raj Bahadur	8th	11th	136 "

16 *Dabdabah Sikandri*, Rāmpur ... Ditto ... Muhammad Husain ... 10th ... 12th ... 430

16	Dabdabah Sikandri,	Rampur ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Husain Khan.	...	10th	...	12th	...	430	"
17	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	Balkishan Bhutt	...	9th	...	13th	...	180	"
18	Hindi Pradip	Allahabad,	Hindi	...	Monthly	...	Najaf Khan	...	1st	...	12th	...	125	"
19	Jaipur Akhbār	Jaipur ...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	7th	...	11th	...	275	"
20	Karnamah	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. J. Craven	...	10th	...	13th	...	525	"
21	Kaukab-i-Hind	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Chintamani Sarma,	...	12th	...	14th	...	275	"
22	Kavi Vachan Sudhā,	Benares ...	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Sayyid Mir Hasan,	...	16th	...	12th	...	135	"
23	Khair Khwāh-i-Alam,	Delhi	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Divan Chand	...	8th	...	11th	...	625	"
24	Khair Khwāh-i-Pan-jāb.	Gujran-wala.	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Jawwad Ali	...	"	...	9th	...	540 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)	"
25	Koh-i-Nūr	Lahore ...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Mehndi Husain Khan.	...	8th & 12th	...	11th & 15th respectively.	...	90 copies.	"
26	Lauh-i-Mahfūz	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	...	7th	...	12th	...	350	"
27	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut ...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Ram Krishna Hari,	...	7th to 13th	...	9th to 15th, respectively.	...	225	"
28	Māhwa Akhbār	Indore ...	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	Gordhan Dhas	...	7th	...	12th	...	110	"
29	Mārwar Gazette	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	Kamta Prasad	...	10th	...	15th	...	60	"
30	Meerut Gazette	Meerut ...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Mokand Ram	...	8th	...	10th	...	150	"
31	Mitra Bilās	Lahore ...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Nabi Bakhsh	...	10th	...	12th	...	40	"
32	Mulla-i-Nūr	Cawnpore,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Hayat,	...	11th	...	13th	...	350	"
33	Najm-ul-Akhbār	Meerut ...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Yudhistar Chandar Das.	...	6th to 12th,	...	9th to 15th, respectively.	...	150	"
34	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra ...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Murari Lal	...	10th	...	13th	...	45	"
35	Nizam-ul-Akhbār	Delhi ...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Rev. A. P. Kelso	...	"	...	15th	...	425	"
36	Nūr-i-Afshan	Ludhiana,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	13th	...	"	...	450	"
37	Nūr-ul-Anwār	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sheo Prasad	...	15th	...	"	...	719 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)	"
38	Oudh Akhbār	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Daily	10th to 15th	...	10th to 15th, respectively.	...		"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
39 Oudh Punch	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	1879. Feb. 11th	1879. Feb. 13th	400 copies.
40 Panjab-i-Akhhār	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 8th	" 12th	300
41 Panjab Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	" 10th	" "	200
42 Patiala Akhhār	... Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	" "	" 14th	240
43 Pramod Sindhū	... Umraoti	Marathi	Ditto	Eshvant Gobind Saktarkar.	" "	" 12th	155
44 Prince of Wales, Gazette.	... Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	" 12th	" 14th	50
45 Qaisar-ul-Akhhār	... Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad,	" 9th	" 10th	150
46 Rohilkhand Akhhār	... Moradabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Harnam Sarup	" 8th	" 11th	195
47 Sadiq-ul-Akhhār	... Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Ata-ul-lah	" 10th	" 14th	160
48 Safir-i-Hind	... Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 8th	" 12th	200
49 Sayyid-ul-Akhhār	... Delhi	Hindi-Urdu,	Tri-monthly,	Murari Lal	" 10th	" 15th	86
50 Shola-i-Tūr	... Cawnpore,	Urdu	Weekly	Haidar Ali	" 11th	" 13th	275
51 Sohail Hind	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" "	" 14th	146
52 Urdu Akhhār	... Akola	Marathi	Ditto	Kishan Chand	" 8th	" 12th	150
53 Vakil-i-Hindustān	... Amritsar,	Urdu	Ditto	Babu Ishan Chandar.	" "	" 11th	260

ALLAHABAD,

The 20th February, 1879.

PRIYÁ DAS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.